

Edmonton Bulletin

Vol. IV.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, MAY 12TH, 1883.

No. 28.

LOCAL.

TRADE DULL.

SEEDING is well advanced.

T. B. BURGESS is mowing on the river.

Poplars and willows are turning green.

No communication with H. Battard by telegraph as yet.

W. McKay, telegraph repairer, has gone out on the line again.

W. ANDERSON, Indian agent, is paying a visit to Peace hills farm.

Misses Delamaine and T. McCauley left for Bow River last week.

Sorek half wheat, sown by Jas. Lauder last fall, is looking well now.

A MIXER working near the mouth of the upper White Mud in five cent dirt.

Mr. McCauley has stated his intention of retiring from the electoral contest.

A. W. KIFFES, D.L.S., has commenced work surveying lots on the H.B. Co. town site.

The work of tinning the roof of A. Macdonald & Co.'s new building has been completed.

EVENING service in the Methodist church commences at 7 o'clock during the summer months.

NORISATIONS on Tuesday next at the public school house, Edmonton, from twelve until two o'clock.

EDMONTON is said to be the talk among intending emigrants both in Manitoba and Ontario, Good.

Mr. FRANK C.E., of the C.P.R., superintending, left Winnipeg in April for Calgary, intending to survey a line from that point to Riverton to Edmonton.

S. D. MCKINNS horse ran away on Tuesday last, damaging the business to which he was attached considerably, as he was entering the gate of the H.B.C. fort.

VICTORIA settlement is spreading further up the river on its north side. There are now settlers as far up as the Lobstick, on the second flat above the present settlement.

TUGMAN who brought in the Slave lake pocket killed ten beaver on the way. Beaver must be very numerous when a mail carrier can kill so many and yet make better time than our Saskatchewan mail.

TURKNAME of Mr. N. D. McKinnis appears in the list of those applying for incorporation as the Edmonton and Peace river railway and navigation company. The bill was before the house when our last mail left Ottawa.

STURGEON fishing has commenced on the river this spring. Philip Tate caught ten in one day this week. In a net. On another day he caught one weighing 50 pounds. Several large salmon trout have been caught lately also.

PAY NOVEL arrived from the White Mud yesterday evening with the two first rats of the season, containing 200 logs. He returns to-day. The trip occupied from six o'clock in the morning until half past eight in the evening; distance fifty miles. The navigation was good.

THE I.R.C. Peace river and Slave lake pocket arrived on the 5th, having left Slave lake on the 22nd of April. A started back again on Thursday. The carrier travelled on the ice for the whole length of the lake but came by canoe down the Athabasca to the landing. Fowl are scarce and house more plentiful at the lake than usual.

ON Sunday last Mr. J. Coleman, of the Slave lake settlement, lost a straw stack and stable and its contents, by fire. The fire commenced in the stable in the field surrounding the stable and gained considerable headway before it was noticed. It was then too late to put it out, as it caught in the stack and then the stable at once. A calf that was in the stable was all that Coleman managed to save. A considerable amount of barley which was in the stable was burned.

MR. OGDEN'S SURVEY party have crossed the Athabasca near the mouth of Slave river, on their way north along the 5th meridian. W. Macdonald and Noel Courtage arrived at the Athabasca with W. T. Thompson's horses on the 29th of April. They lay there three days to rest before proceeding westward. They intended to follow the south side of Slave river and take to the post at the western end of the lake, and there take the cart road to Peace river. Their horses were very poor and one of them had to be pulled out of the Athabasca with ropes. The rest of the horses were towed across behind a boat. The two men had lost themselves several times while on the way out.

THE Toronto World, in an editorial on newspapers, says: "Our papers have been too large, too loosely written, and too much given to display type. What people want is less paper, better and more condensed writing, and in many cases improved printing. The model paper of Canada is a little sheet, letter size—printed in nonpareil, with no display advertisements, a model of neatness, and hailing from that far away outpost, Edmonton, in the North-West. It is called the BULLETIN."

ON Tuesday last the dwelling of Mr. H. Long in the Sturgeon river settlement, with a new building adjoining intended for a dwelling house but used for the time being as a granary, were burned to the ground with almost their whole contents, including Mr. George Long's household furniture, utensils and stores, and also a large quantity of root wheat and barley. The loss is over \$1,000. Mr. George Long, who was occupying the house during the absence of the owner, his brother, in Ontario, was away from home the day the fire occurred. Mrs. Long and her sister were about a quarter of a mile distant at a house where Mr. Long was working on his own claim, when they noticed the fire. They ran to it as quickly as possible, but by that time it had got such headway that they were unable to save anything but a little bedding. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defective chimney.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EDMONTON BULLETIN.

SIR:—In years of the 21st ult. it is said that there is trouble among the Indians of Lac Ste. Anne because they wish to change their reservation. What is true is that they have been three years ago. At that time I myself wrote to the agent in the Indians' name asking this favor, but he never answered the request: thus leaving the Indians under the impression that they would not be listened to. Now that they have made improvements and built several houses it is not the time to think of changing them. There may be two or three families who want another reserve, but these are deserters from the band and can be considered as an authority. I speak in the name of the majority, with the chief at their head, who will not now consent to a change, as it is too late. Yours truly,

H. GRANDIN.

St. Albert, May 1st, 1883.

Professor Selwyn, a Canadian geologist, who has explored great parts of the North-West on behalf of the government, testified lately before a parliamentary committee that continuous traces of oil and ligner were found in the North-West from the Roche Perce to Peace river, a distance of 500 miles. The Souris contained twelve per cent. of water, that nearer the Rocky mountains one per cent. Indications of petroleum have been found near the Athabasca river in a soft plastic rock, a distance of about twelve per cent. of petroleum. Salt and gypsum are found in the same district, the geological features of which resembles the petroleum region of Ontario.

St. Paul fur market, March 22: Mink 60c to 75c, marten 81c to 82c, otter 80c to 88c, beaver 11.50 to 12.50, fisher 50c to 58c, cross fox 25.50 to 34, timber wolf 10c to 12c, silver fox 82.50, prairie wolf 75c to 82c, lynx 81.75 to 82.50, skunk 50c to 60c, muskrat, fall, 8c, winter 12c, fisher 10c to 12c, badger 8c to 10c, cub 4c to 5c, brown bear 27c to 35c, grizzly bear 38c. Prices steady at quotations.

New York fur market, March 24: Black beaver 81c to 82c, marten 81c to 82c, fisher 51c to 52c, otter 57c to 60c, cross fox 35c to 37c, silver fox 82.50 to 87c, cross fox 35c to 37c, large wolf 33c to 34.50, small wolf 31c to 32.50, winter 33c to 35c, lynx 81c to 82c, badger 8c to 10c, skunk 81c to 82c, muskrat 60c to 61.40, mink, fall, 11c, winter 16c, spring 20c to 22c.

The British government are taking into consideration a scheme for the emigration of ten thousand Irish farmers with their families to the Canadian north-west. It is a scheme which they will be enabled to make a fair trial. This is the proper solution of the "Irish question."

CANAL reports of the H.B.C.'s March fair sale in London say that otter, cross fox, marten, and Russian sable, sold lower than last year; fisher and red fox held their own; beaver, mink, and silver fox, however, are selling higher than twelve months ago.

Montreal fur market, March 21: Beaver per lb 22c to 25.50, fisher 50c to 58c, cross fox 25.50 to 34, timber wolf 10c to 12c, silver fox 82.50 to 87c, prairie wolf 75c to 82c, lynx 81.75 to 82.50, skunk 50c to 60c, muskrat, fall, 8c, winter 12c, fisher 10c to 12c, badger 8c to 10c, cub 4c to 5c, brown bear 27c to 35c, grizzly bear 38c. Market dull and quiet.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—One team of mules, plow, iron harrow, grindstone, and other farm implements. Apply to C. H. Farlow, at the Methodist parsonage, Edmonton.

CHAMPTON.—The first class working and driving French Canadian stallion, imported last fall by Mr. J. Norris, in accordance with numerous requests, will stand for mares from this date until the end of June, health and weather permitting, as follows: A.B.S. Albert mission on Friday, Saturday and Monday and on Wednesday evening of each week, at Edmonton from Tuesday at ten o'clock a.m. until Wednesday at three o'clock p.m. At Cuscut Bank lake farm on Thursdays from ten o'clock a.m. until five p.m. Terms—\$10, payable in advance. Service at owner's risk. St. Albert, May 11th, 1883.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF EDMONTON.—GENTLEMEN: At the request of a large number of resident settlers of this electoral district, I intended a meeting held at St. Albert and had the pleasure to be present to represent them at the approaching election as a candidate for the North-West country. I therefore take the liberty to inform the electors of this district that should I be elected I shall do all in my power and ability in the interests of this district, and can prove it by the interest which I have in this country, as can be shown and proved by settlers. My interest in this country is as great as that of the majority, and I shall try to carry before the electors the best and most reliable and instructions which the electors of this district may give me. Respectfully yours, FRANCIS JAMOUREAN.

NOTICES.

GOATS FOR SALE.—About 200 bushels of good, clean, seed oats, at reasonable prices—for cash or in exchange for wheat or barley. M. McLEOD, Little Mountain.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—About eight miles from town, on the Victoria trail, near the Little Mountain. Ten acres and twenty acres fenced. Steady income and stable. Apply to MCKAY & BLAIR, Real Estate Agents.

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to the late firm of Jas. Haly & Co. are hereby notified to pay the amount of their accounts to S. D. McKinnis before June 1st, as he has instructions to sue all parties whose accounts are not paid at that date.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that all horses branded "H" on the hip are the property of the Dominion Land Office, and all parties are warned against having any horses thus branded in their possession unless they are authorized in writing by a proper officer of the Department of the Interior. E. DEVELLE, Chief Inspector of Government Surveys.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Souris and Rocky Mountain railway company will apply to the Dominion parliament, at the next session, for an Act to incorporate and amend the Act incorporating the said company, by fixing the starting point of the said railway, and extending time for commencing and completing the same, and for other purposes.—Toronto, January 10th, 1883. A. FOLLETT, solicitor for applicants.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE DISTRICT OF EDMONTON.—Gentlemen: I have been requested by a number of the electors to allow myself to be a candidate at the approaching election of a member of the North-West country. I have great pleasure in acceding to their request. The main questions of interest here at present, in the establishment of schools on a firmer and more satisfactory basis; the improvement of roads and bridges; the incorporation of the county and the establishment of a more efficient system of assistance to place the natural advantages and wealth of this district prominently before the public, are the subjects which I have endeavored to present to the government at Ottawa of the right of half-breeds of the North-West to scrip on the same basis as the white settlers. I have endeavored to forward your interests in the council and at Ottawa to your satisfaction. I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant, ST. ALBERT D. MCKINNS.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF EDMONTON.

GENTLEMEN:—At the request of a large number of the residents of this electoral district, I have the honor to offer myself as a candidate at the approaching election of a member to the North-West country.

Having resided in the district for the past six years, being personally acquainted with the majority of the residents, and having all my personal interests dependent on the welfare and progress of the place, I solicit your attentions as one of yourselves, and will, if elected, work to the best of my ability for the interests of this community, without regard to race, creed, and of the people of the North West at large.

A sum of \$20,000 has been placed in the Canadian estimates for expenditure in the North-West by the county. It is my endeavor to secure a fair proportion of this amount for the improvement of roads, the building of bridges and the construction of other public works beneficial to this district. I will also do all in my power to forward the establishment and support of schools throughout the district and to forward such schemes for municipal incorporation as may be proposed by those interested.

Although I am a resident of this district, I am not one of those relating to land and timber—are not within the jurisdiction of the council of electors, and I am therefore not a Canadian parliament is allowed us. I will use the influence which the position of your representative will give to have the duties removed from under cut by settlers for their own use, and from dry wood, whether cut for sale or use; to have the homestead and pre-emption rights of the settlers in this locality recognized in full; to secure to the river settlers 200 acres of land each, either by extending their claims, two miles back from the river or allowing them to take sufficient land elsewhere; to secure to the half breeds of the country at the earliest possible moment the land or scrip to which they are entitled; and in every lawful way to forward the interests of this district, believing that by so doing I am doing the best for the country.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances I am unable to make a thorough canvass of the district, but trust that I will have opportunities before the election to take place to express my position on all questions upon which it bears. Respectfully yours,

FRANK OLIVER.

Edmonton, May 2nd, 1883.

BUSINESS.

J. R. BURTON, Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

JAMES ROSS, Tinsmith, manufacturer of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop on Jasper Avenue, in rear of Methodist Church, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

JOHN D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and Retail Bookbinder, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer. Book and Stationery. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

MULHOLLAND BROS., Hardware Merchants, and dealers in builders' supplies, mill supplies, bedding, lace, leather, oils and paints. Also, the famous "Vanderbilt" wire, turning Co.'s galvanized steel barbed fence wire, 323 Main street, Winnipeg.

PANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Hannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wine and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg.—A. R. J. Hannatyne, Andrew Strang.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and door work, hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and dispatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

CLARKSON & TOLUETT, Merchant Tailors and Gentlemen's Outfitters. A choice assortment of Scotch and English Tweeds always on hand. Orders by mail, accompanied by remittance, will receive prompt attention. No. 232 Main street, Winnipeg.

STALKER & HUTCHINGS, wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Manufacturers of Horse Clothing. Orders by mail, accompanied by remittance, will receive prompt attention paid to orders from the North-West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg. Retail—267 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—One Dollar per quarter (thirteen issues). Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, fifty cents a line per month; transient advertisements, five cents a line each insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. OLIVER & DUNLOP, Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, MAY 12, 1888.

THE ELECTIONS.

In all election contests, as the end is nearer the excitement increases. This is the case in the one going on now in this district. A week ago it promised to be a very tame affair. Four candidates were in the field, all absorbed with a desire to work for the general welfare of the district, and to all appearances the issue was to depend upon their personal popularity. Since then a fifth, Mr. F. Lamoureux, of Ft. Saskatchewan, has appeared upon the scene, and efforts are being made to raise religious issues.

As one of the proprietors of this paper is one of the five who are soliciting the suffrages of the free and independent electors of the district, any remarks on the personal or other qualifications of the different candidates could scarcely be taken as strictly unbiased, and therefore would not have that weight which usually attaches to the utterances of the BULLETIN. We desire, however, to enter an emphatic protest against sectional and, above all, religious issues being raised. It would seem impossible of a mixed community such as this, and one in which religion, so called, has such a slight influence, could be divided into factions working bitterly against each other on merely religious grounds, and yet from the turn matters have taken lately it is shown to be deplorably possible. Were the religious of this election, the community at stake in this election, it would be right for him to fight it need be for that which he holds sacred. But there is no such question at issue. It is an accepted principle in Canada that every man shall be protected in his religious belief, and it is not likely that the election of a single member to the North-West council, no matter what his opinions on religion might be, will have any appreciable effect against that principle.

The sectional cry has but little more to stand on than the religious one. The district is large and there are settlements in different parts of it. Only one member can be sent, and inasmuch as he will be the member for the whole district and all the settlements, not for any part or any single settlement, he will be untrue to his position if he uses it to unduly forward the interests of any single part or settlement. If any candidate comes forward in the line of religion, it is with the understanding that he shall work solely for that particular part, he manifestly intends to misuse his position and is consequently unfit for it.

The question of race is not likely to take a very prominent position in the contest. The fact that there are so many different races, likely that they have lived so long in harmony, and that the personal interests of members of one are identical with those of the members of others, will keep that question in the background, so that it will influence but few votes.

A member is not allowed us in the council in order that any one religion shall be advanced or another retarded, for the council has no more to do with religion than with the changes in the moon. Neither was it that any one part of the district should be built up at the expense of another. The pittance of which it has control for the making of public improvements is to be spread over the whole North-West, not placed in any particular part, and the greater part will probably be spent rather in the improvement of the trails leading from one district to another than in any district itself. Nor is it to advance the interests of one race more than another. Members of all races are allowed to vote, and a member of any race may be elected. The object in electing a member is that when ordinances relating to the welfare of the territories are to be passed he shall give his opinion and vote in the interests of his constituents, of whatever race they are, whatever part of the district they live in, or whatever the religion they profess. That

when any money is to be spent, he shall secure a fair proportion of it for the benefit of the district, whether to be expended inside or outside of it, and that he shall in every way possible uphold the rightful interests of this part of the territories.

There is no necessity for any clashing of interests in the election of a member. There is a great necessity that there should be no such clashing allowed. We have lived here for the past year on the best terms with each other. Our interests were identical—so we understood them to be, and so they are yet. There is another interest here now which is contrary to ours—that of the colonization society. Other similar interests may be introduced at any time. This interest will, with the greatest impartiality, hold back both Protestant and Catholic, both French and English, both Edmonton, St. Albert and Ft. Saskatchewan, and of every stock that the people do a proportion will be for the benefit of that society or societies. If the people will only quarrel among themselves, if neighbor can be set against neighbor, the company are safe. By throwing their influence on one side or the other they can always hold the balance of power and the power itself. While, on the other hand, should the people remain united and present a solid front to the encroachments of the company the latter might be compelled to relax their grip and leave the country to be governed by free settlers, thereby materially benefitting the whole of us. This company is an evil greater than any member of the N.W. council could bring upon us, no matter who he was, and it would be better to let the present election go to the town waterman than that a religious or sectional quarrel should be commenced which could only end in lasting injury to the community.

THE BULLETIN has several times during the last six months alluded in terms of the reverse of complimentary to the express service, or rather the lack of express service, between Winnipeg and this place. Express matter which was shipped from Winnipeg last fall, and received by the express company there with the understanding that it should be forwarded to Edmonton, has never been heard of since. There either is an express line between Winnipeg and Edmonton or there is not; there is means by which an express business can be carried on or there is not, and any certain parcel of express matter either can be carried through or it can not. An express company's business is to take any property committed to their charge and forward it to its destination with all possible speed, becoming responsible for it to the amount of its stated value. In return for this service they charge a rate which will compensate them for carrying out their agreement, and it is the very essence of the business that the agreements made shall be carried out, and that no agreement shall be entered into unless it can be carried out. The business between Winnipeg and Edmonton is supposed to be carried on by two express lines, one a chartered company running on the C.P.R. west, connecting at Troy with Sinclair & McLane's Saskatchewan mail and express line, which is, or was, supposed to forward express matter to all points as far west as Edmonton. The express company advertised, and the mail contractors gave it to be understood, that they were doing, and going to do, an express business. Having the idea that this was a fact, many parties sent for necessary articles to make by express, which articles were placed in the hands of the express agents in Winnipeg in the ordinary way. Since a very small proportion have arrived during the winter, some have been heard from at different points along the line, and some have never been heard of at all. Somebody is to blame for this state of affairs. If the railway express company has received goods not knowing whether they could forward them or not, and taken no means to prevent loss to the consignors or consignees, they should be held accountable for any loss incurred; and more than that, by having failed to transact their business in a proper manner they have shown themselves unfit to hold their charter. As for the mail contractors, if they are unable or unwilling to carry express matter they should have notified the railway express company of the fact, so that no more of such matter should

be sent, and if they did not do so they are just as criminal as the others. It has been said that check is all that is necessary to carry anything or any person through the world, but this is false. If abundant check could have had any effect in carrying express matter our express would have arrived long ago. The check of the one company in asking payment of charges on goods lying at Indian Head was thought to be nearly the limit, but in that case only the ordinary rates were charged and the location of the goods was known. The mail contractors discount this altogether. For goods which have been six months on the road from Winnipeg, which have not arrived yet, and the location of which is not known apparently by anyone, \$1.10 a pound express charges is demanded, 20 cents more than double the highest rates previously charged. It would seem that as the length of time taken on the trip is increased the rates are increased also, while the chances of safety are proportionately decreased. In some cases at least the value of the matter sent will not equal the charges, and the consignees will prefer to lose the cost price rather than pay those charges, the company retaining the goods for their pay. There are many different ways of committing robbery and this is one of them, and though it is probably the cheapest, it is also the most profitable of all.

It is the house lately Dr. Orton enquired if the mail route to Prince Albert and Edmonton would be via Regina. The premier replied that it was very likely that it would prove a most satisfactory route, and that the matter was under consideration. With all the hints he has been given to suggest that the Regina route is not by any means satisfactory to us of Edmonton. We want no more of either the old route or the old contractors. We are chock full of both. Of course it is quite natural that the mail to Prince Albert should leave the track at Regina, but it is just as unnatural that the Edmonton mail should do so. While we would be glad to have direct mail communication with Battleford and Prince Albert, we do not fancy having our general mail dragged around by that route, and would be glad to give it up altogether in favor of a route from Medicine Hat or the end of the track, via Calgary. The last mail via Duck Lake took just a month from Winnipeg while it is quite possible to reach Winnipeg by private conveyance to Swift Current in ten or twelve days. This is rather more of a difference on the wrong side than we care about. There is no good and sufficient reason whatever that our mail should come via Prince Albert rather than via Calgary. Supposing the railway came no further west for the present than Medicine Hat, a mail route well adapted for the carriage of heavy mails will certainly be opened from that place to Calgary, distant about 200 miles from Edmonton, via Battleford, Regina, to Edmonton, via Calgary, is about 350 miles, while from Regina to Edmonton, via Prince Albert, is in the neighborhood of 650, or nearly double the distance. Battleford, the nearest point on the old route to which any large amount of mail matter is likely to come, is nearly 200 miles off, as against 250 to Calgary. There are settlements between Battleford and Edmonton which should have mail communication, but so there are between Calgary and Edmonton, and the latter are likely to increase in size and importance much more rapidly than the former, especially if railroad construction is not delayed. Besides all this, on account of the nature of the country and climate, mail communication can be kept up both summer and winter via Calgary much more easily than via Prince Albert. The amount of mail, and the number of letters increased, and is continuing to increase, to such an extent that unless the route is changed or a much more vigorous management inaugurated, the service will break down altogether. If railroad construction is pushed, however, as it is expected to be to Calgary, and the mail route is to remain via Regina and Prince Albert, we of Edmonton will be obliged to put on a private conveyance to Calgary, and the government pays a subsidy for service to us which is no service. The last mail that left for Winnipeg carried less letters than any that left during the previous six months, because several parties happened to be leaving for the end of the track by their own conveyance at the same time and many letters were entrusted to them in preference to the mail, with the confidence that they would take the mail through by from ten days to four weeks, and while the alleged Saskatchewan mail service costs the country over \$25,000 a year. It is high time there was a change.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND FARM MACHINERY.

I have secured the agency for the Edmonton district for the Globe Works Company, of London, Ont., manufacturers of reapers, mowers, twin-holding harvesters, etc., and will have a supply of the same here about the 15th of June next. I will start for Winnipeg about the 1st of April, and parties desiring implements should order before that date, as only a limited number will be brought up this season.

A stock of Singer and other sewing machines will be brought up at the same time and sold on reasonable terms.

W. J. WALKER.

THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY (Limited),

BOW RIVER, N.W.T.

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE, Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE

STUART D. MULKINS,

Sole agent in Edmonton for the sale of lots on the

ROBERTSON & MCGINN PROPERTY, Lot No. 12, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & McLEOD PROPERTY, Lot No. 14, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & LAMOREAUX PROPERTY, City of Saskatchewan.

Plans may be seen at my office.

Terms easy.

Office Lot 37, Block 2, Robertson & McGinn estate.

JOHN A. MCDUGALL & CO.

Have just received their large outfit of goods, comprising,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

And a large assortment of

HARNESS.

Also a large and complete stock of

CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

Notwithstanding the high rate of freight we hope to be able to offer the public the above goods at

BOTTOM FIGURES.

And as there is a great scarcity of goods we would respectfully ask the public to

GIVE US AN EARLY CALL,

Inspect and Judge for themselves if we have not the

BEST SELECTION OF GOODS FOR THE GREAT NORTH-WEST

That has ever been brought into the country for the money.

PUBLIC MEETING.

In accordance with announcement made by poster the first public meeting of the present election campaign was held in the public school house, Edmonton, on Thursday evening last. Upwards of one hundred people were present. Mr. W. Stiff was elected chairman, and J. A. Petrie secretary. The chairman read the notice of meeting which was as follows: "N. W. C. election—A public meeting will be held in the school house, Edmonton, on Thursday, 10th May, at 7 o'clock p.m. The following candidates, and others who may so desire, will address the meeting: McCauley, Oliver, Mulkins." As Mr. McCauley's name appeared first on the notice he called upon him to address the meeting.

Mr. McCauley on coming forward said that he understood there was a resolution to be laid before the meeting, and he would rather defer what he had to say until after the resolution had been presented.

Mr. Oliver said that as he understood the object of the meeting it was merely to give the several candidates an opportunity of laying their views before the public. However, he would defer what he had to say until he had heard the resolution.

Mr. Mulkins also preferred to wait until the resolution had been read.

Mr. J. Hambly then moved the resolution, seconded by Mr. R. Logan, which was as follows: "Whereas there are several candidates from Edmonton asking the suffrages of the voters of Edmonton and its vicinity to send them as their representative to Regina, and whereas from the action of another portion of this district it is advisable not to divide the vote of Edmonton and vicinity: be it now resolved that the electors at this meeting pledge themselves to vote for, and by every lawful means to secure the election of, one candidate to be named at this meeting, as may be agreed on after hearing the several candidates and their representatives." He understood that it had been arranged between the candidates that whichever one received the majority of the votes of this meeting the others should retire in his favor, which he thought under the circumstances would be a wise and proper course.

Mr. Oliver asked Mr. Hambly upon whose authority he stated that the several candidates had made such an agreement. He replied on that of Mr. McCauley.

Mr. McCauley said that it was his desire that the meeting should choose a candidate. It was not for himself or either of the others to nominate themselves, but for the people to do so. On being asked he said that when the meeting was called it was not understood by Messrs. Oliver or Mulkins that it was to be for the purpose of selecting any one candidate.

Mr. Oliver said that as one of those who called the meeting he had no idea of its being for any other purpose than to give the several candidates an opportunity of laying their views before the public. That he understood it to be the intention to hold similar meetings in different parts of the district for a similar purpose, and as this meeting was not publicly announced as a convention he could not in justice to his supporters pledge himself to abide by its decision.

Mr. Mulkins had listened to both the previous speakers. When he agreed to the calling of the meeting he understood it to be an ordinary public meeting, but as he saw now that the meeting was fairly representative, containing a number of the supporters of each candidate, if the other candidates would agree to do so he would abide by the decision of the meeting. In politics he was a conservative, and he considered that the conservative government was the best we ever had. It had been represented that he had interests at Battleford and that if elected he would be likely to work for those interests in preference to those of Edmonton. He had no interests outside of Edmonton. Since he had been here he had worked solely for Edmonton and would continue to do so.

Mr. Oliver moved in amendment to the resolution, seconded by D. R. Fraser, "That inasmuch as the cause stated in the resolution was not advertised as the reason for calling the meeting, and was not in accordance with the agreement made between the candidates relative to the meeting, that this meeting do not pledge itself to any one candidate until after having heard the views of all."

It was objected to the amendment that it was of the same effect as the resolution, when the chairman pointed out that the difference was that while by the resolution the meeting would be bound at its beginning to a certain course, that is to decide on a single candidate; the amendment left the matter open until the end, then to be dealt with as might be thought expedient.

Considerable sharp discussion then took place. The amendment was carried by a vote of thirty-six to twenty-seven.

Mr. McCauley being called upon by the chairman explained his views at length on various matters of interest to the people of the district. He was in favor of an ordinance that would deal more strictly than those at present in force in regard to animals running at large. We were all aware of the trouble caused here last summer by pigs, and he would be in favor of having a pound institut-

ed at once. He also thought that the act or ordinance in relation to debt and debtors could be amended in several beneficial ways. He was strongly in favor of increased assistance to schools. At the present time there was a law by which a school with an average attendance of fifteen could receive assistance from the council; he would be in favor of reducing that average to ten, increasing the proportion to be allowed on the salary of the teachers, and to put matters in such a shape that money could be borrowed for the erection of school houses, to be paid back as the circumstances of the people admitted. He was strongly in favor of organizing a municipality here and would forward such a scheme to the best of his ability. He described the rapid progress made by the city of Winnipeg after it became incorporated, and ascribed a great deal of that rapidity of growth and general prosperity to the facility with which funds necessary for public improvements had been raised. He thought that we would do well to follow the example of Winnipeg. He was a resident of that city at the time it became incorporated and was acquainted with the circumstances surrounding that incorporation as well as those which existed afterwards. He would be glad to use any experience which he had thus acquired for the benefit of Edmonton. He was in favor of granting assistance to agricultural societies. He had taken a deep interest in the one which we had organized here last fall and would continue to do so. He thought they were a great benefit to the country. He alluded to the increase of immigration to Manitoba and the North-West which had resulted from a proper exhibition of their agricultural products by Mr. Begg and others, and would assist in taking means to present our claims to immigration in this manner before the world. He believed that as the early settlers on Red river had been allowed claims to a depth of four miles from the river which right had been gained for them to a great extent through the exertions of Dr. Schultz. The early settlers here had an equal or greater right to the same, as they had encountered greater difficulties. He would favor the river settlers getting the two mile limit or 320 acres of land each. He would support the claims of squatters on odd or even sections, and would strongly favor the settlers being allowed free wood. He had always taken a deep interest in our local affairs and would continue to do so. If elected to the position of member of the North-West council he would consider that his time was not his own, and would devote it to forwarding the views of the people of the district either here, in the North-West council, or elsewhere as he might be called upon in their interests.

Mr. Oliver said he had listened with pleasure to Mr. McCauley's address, and was glad to hear that he was so strongly in favor of forwarding the cause of education and public improvements generally. He had no doubt that Mr. McCauley would, if elected, work in the interests which he had mentioned, as he, the speaker, also would if elected. He was surprised and pleased to hear Mr. McCauley express the views he had. Surprised because he had understood from various reliable sources that they were not the arguments he had used during his energetic canvass, and pleased because they were as he considered the proper views for a representative of this district to hold. He spoke of the limited powers allowed the council by the statute under which they were defined, and read from the amended act of 1880, which provides that the powers of the council shall be such as may be conferred upon it from time to time by the governor in council, to show that they were not only very limited but that the limits were not clearly defined and liable to change at any time. In the act of 1875 a list of particulars was given, upon which the North-West council might pass ordinances, and it was probable that the council still had power to deal with these matters, subject however to disallowance by the governor in council at any time within one year after they were passed. There was one point in regard to this that was worthy of attention. When any ordinance passed by the council was disallowed the ordinance and the disallowance of it must be laid before both houses of parliament. This gave the council a means whereby the wishes of the people on any matter, whether within the jurisdiction of the council or not, could be brought prominently, and in an authorized manner, before parliament where, being brought up in this manner, it would be likely to be discussed in all its bearings. If elected he would not be backward in bringing the requirements of the people of this region before parliament in this way, and although it might not have a decisive effect it would tend in the right direction. The first item mentioned in the old act as being within the powers of the council was the power of levying taxation for local, municipal and school purposes. In the new act all mention of municipalities was omitted, so that it was impossible to say at present what could be done in the way of levying taxes for these purposes. The present act spoke of a system of taxation for school purposes. If elected he would endeavor to secure the

organization of such municipality or municipalities as might be desired, either directly through the council or indirectly through the Canadian parliament; also the formation of school districts; and in the arrangements in regard to taxation he would as far as possible see that it was levied equitably on all classes of landholders, and made as light as possible. The next item mentioned in the list was in regard to property and civil rights. He thought the rights of property were well maintained in this country and could suggest no improvement in the law on the subject at present. There was a matter in regard to civil rights to which he desired to draw attention. At present there was an ordinance relating to masters and servants, under which a case was tried here last winter. Under that ordinance two men had been tried for desertion of employment and sentenced to two imprisonments for the same offence. Such a thing was contrary to our ideas of justice, and he desired to see this ordinance so amended that while either master or servant should receive suitable punishment for breach of contract he should not be sentenced to two punishments for the one offence. There was a provision in the ordinance that any person employing or in any way harboring any person who had deserted his employment after being notified of the fact of such desertion should be liable to the same punishment as the original offender. This, he thought, savored too much of slavery or the old fugitive slave law, and he would work to have that clause struck out as contrary to the spirit of this age and people. In regard to the administration of justice and the procedure in the courts, which were said to be within the jurisdiction of the council, he had little to say. He knew little or nothing of the procedure in courts, and thought that justice was administered fairly in the country. In regard to licensing inns and places of refreshment, he did not consider that any restriction in the way of a license or otherwise should be placed on such public necessities as these places were. In regard to landmarks and boundaries, also within the jurisdiction of the council, he thought that body had been remiss in not using the power given them in this matter, in connection with those relating to the rights of property, to protect the squatters of the country against the encroachments of each other. It was quite within their power to define what a squatter's right as opposed to the wish of other squatters was, and a definite law on the subject would save endless trouble throughout at least the unsurveyed part of the territories. Even in this surveyed part it might materially assist those holding squatters rights on odd sections, which are not now recognized or noticed in the land act, against the designs of speculators or speculative squatters, pending a recognition of their just claims by the general government. If elected he would work to the utmost of his ability for this end. Regarding cemeteries, he would assist in settling the cemetery question lately and indeed yet before the people here, as satisfactorily to all parties as possible. In regard to cruelty to animals, the protection of game and wild animals, protection of public morals, and abatement of nuisances, as these were not burning questions at present, he would not take up the time of the meeting by discussing them. As to police, so far as he could see, the mounted police were all the country required at the present time. As to roads, highways and bridges no doubt the views of all the candidates were identical. We all wanted the roads as good, the highways as straight, the bridges as numerous and strong, as we could get them with the funds at our disposal. In regard to the protection of timber, he would prefer to use what influence he might possess for the protection of the settler in the free use of the timber than in protecting the timber itself. All road allowances, as soon as the surveys were approved, were placed in the hands of the council for management. It was also within the power of the council to make such recommendations in regard to the old trails or highways as might seem expedient to the governor in council, to the end that he should have them surveyed according to such recommendation and then hand them over to the North-West council to be managed by them as the regular road allowances were. If elected it would be his first care to have this matter of the highways in this district settled at once before any further complications, caused by the improvement of the claims through which the old trails pass, arose. A prompt settlement of this matter would save much future trouble. He spoke at some length in regard to the prohibition of the liquor traffic, declaring in favor of a continuance of the present liquor law, as one which allows to every man as much liquor as he needs or as is good for him, and prevents those who are unable to withstand temptation from being exposed to it. It had been urged against him in a general way in the course of this canvass that he was an extremist, one who was likely to injure the cause he supported by the extreme views which he held. He could only say that his course for the past years was before the public. As he had been in the past so he would be in the future. If elected to the council he would

use the position to uphold the right, to denounce the wrong. If this was a crime then he was a criminal and he would not ask those present for their votes.

Mr. Mulkins said that unfortunately for him he was compelled to follow the other two candidates, and as they had pretty well exhausted the subject, it had not left him much to speak about. He also was strongly in favor of increased aid to schools and agricultural societies and of the formation of municipalities. He had in the way of his business done a considerable share towards laying the merits of this region as a field for immigration before the people of eastern Canada and of the old country. He had written many letters on the subject and sent away many samples, and thought that this had had a good effect, as by every mail he was in receipt of numerous letters making enquiries in regard to the country, and he was always happy to furnish all the information in his power. He thought this was of considerable advantage to the country, and if elected he would try to have work similar to this entered into more extensively by the government of the territories. He was in favor of securing to the old settlers of this country the land grants and scrip to which they were entitled equally with the old settlers in Manitoba. In order to secure this, work on the part of our representative was necessary and he would do all in his power in this cause. He favored the early organization of municipalities for many reasons. One was that we might be in a position to bonus a railway company should such a thing become necessary, as it was likely to be within a short time. In political matters he was a supporter of the present administration. He thought that the government of Sir John A. Macdonald was the best Canada ever had, especially in regard to North Western affairs. During the previous government of Mr. Mackenzie little or nothing had been done for the North West. Public improvements had dragged, the railway made little or no progress, the immigration was very light and the general condition of the country was backward in the extreme. Under the present rule the Canada Pacific railway was built more than half across the country in one season, the surveys had been prosecuted with most marked vigor, the country was filling up rapidly with a good class of immigrants and on every side was seen prosperity and progress. He quoted facts and figures at considerable length in support of these and other statements of a similar nature, bearing on the increasing prosperity of the country and on the good management and general capability of the government at present in power in Canada. If sent to Regina he would go as a supporter of that government and thought he would gain more for his constituents by doing so than as if he went as a pronounced opponent of it.

Mr. H. Bleeker desired to say a few words in regard to some statements made by Mr. Oliver when speaking of the case of desertion of employment tried before Capt. Gagnon last winter. Capt. Gagnon was an excellent lawyer and a gentleman, who administered justice fairly, erring only on the side of mercy, and the assertions made by Oliver amounted to a libel, which he dare not repeat in his paper.

Mr. Oliver replied that he had not used Capt. Gagnon's name in any way in the matter or thrown any blame upon him, but upon the law, which by the interpretation then put upon it was manifestly unjust, and asked the meeting if this was not the impression created by what he said. The meeting so understood it. As to Capt. Gagnon, he respected him more highly than Mr. Bleeker did, and ten times more highly than he did Mr. Bleeker himself.

A somewhat lengthy and acrimonious discussion followed in which Messrs. McCauley, Oliver, Mulkins, Bleeker, Klippen, McDonald, Dr. Munro and others took part, in regard to the calling of the meeting and a few other little matters which required ventilation. Finally, an open vote as to the popularity of the different candidates was taken which showed twelve for McCauley, forty-two for Oliver, and twenty-two for Mulkins.

The meeting then adjourned.

Prince Albert Times, March 7: A curling match took place on the 24th of February between the married and single men; won by the bachelors. In reply to the request of the Presbyterian church that the proceeds of the sale of the mission property in Prince Albert be given to the establishment of an institution for higher education, Prof. McLaren states, "that the matter will receive the careful consideration of the foreign mission committee." Kinsmen Masonic lodge, at Prince Albert, has withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the grand lodge of Canada and is now working under that of the grand lodge of Manitoba. It was proposed to send a delegation to Ottawa to look after the interests of Prince Albert, but once the meeting was over the excitement died out.

Four hundred and fifty emigrants left Liverpool for Halifax about the 15th of March. A large emigration of Scandinavians and Germans to the Canadian North-West is expected shortly. Are the colonization societies bringing them out?

CANADA WEST.

Major Walsh has resigned from the N.W. M.P.

The two Hudson's bay railroad companies have amalgamated.

The land agents in Manitoba are busy cancelling homestead entries.

The G.T.R. are running semi-weekly trains to Manitoba this summer.

The Touchwood and Qu'Appelle land company has been allotted lands near Touchwood hills.

The Wood Mountain, Qu'Appelle & Prince Albert railway charter has been set on in the house.

A bill was to be introduced in the house at Ottawa to restrict Chinese immigration into British Columbia.

It is reported that an English and Scotch colony is coming out to settle on Queen Charlotte's Island, B.C.

Mrs. Biscoe, accused of murdering her husband, at Rat Portage, has been acquitted for lack of evidence.

When asked if immigrant sheds were to be erected at Regina, Sir H. Langevin said he was not in a position to answer.

The Manitoba and North-West coal mining company applied for incorporation. Dewdney is in it. Also the Houden and Union land ranch companies.

The Pacific and Peace river railway bill has been read a second time in the house.

The road is to run from Fort Simpson, on the Pacific to Duvegan, on Peace river.

A bill relating to the manse and building fund of the Presbyterian church in Manitoba and the North-West was passed by the private bills committee of the house today.

There is a rumor that Mr. Porter, formerly chief secretary for Ireland, is to succeed the Marquis of Lorne as governor-general of Canada. He is not likely to be very popular.

The title of inscription for the monument from the life of inscription from the 30th of March. Of thirty car loads of effects which left in the last week in March twenty were directed to Brandon.

The bill incorporating the university of Saskatchewan has been passed. One amendment provides that the university shall not hold land not required for educational purposes for over ten years.

In speaking in the house recently on the bill farm squatters the premier said that they had been served with notice to quit, but that no steps had been taken, nor would there likely be, to turn them off their land.

The premier, in speaking of Regina in the house lately, said that a few wooden buildings had been erected there by the government, but no further expense would be incurred until the price of building material had been reduced.

A bill has been introduced in the senate by Mr. Resor whereby a homesteader can acquire his patent land as he has 12800 acres of holdings on his place and 50 acres under cultivation. It also provides that once he has placed improvements upon the place to the value of \$2000 his claim cannot be cancelled for absence for more than six months in any one year.

Dewdney, Seath and others want a charter for a railroad to start from Regina, cross the Qu'Appelle at the foot of Long lake, cross the South Branch at parallel 52, and to the North Saskatchewan at a point 30 miles west of Battleford. Once Mr. Dewdney said that Battleford was the centre of nothing, now he proposes to make a railroad terminus near this most important place.

Prince Albert Times, March 21: Charcoal is used at Prince Albert for blacksmithing purposes. Building stone is being hauled from the river for use next week at the election meeting was to be held on the 27th of March. There never was such a large supply of goods in the city as at present. Typhoid fever is very prevalent in the settlement at present. Judging from an editorial in the Times there is an epidemic paper published in Prince Albert called the Times of the People. It is in the interests of Dr. Porter, who opposes the Times' man Macdowell for the North-West seat. The Times allude to it as "the vile thing called The Voice of the People."

Prince Albert Times, March 14: Beefsteak is the second, not the pork side.

The Prince Albert post office has been furnished with an additional number of lock boxes.

McLennan, mail contractor, has started an express line to Prince Albert. Rev. A. Andre writes to the Times that Bishop Grandin has informed him that five nuns will arrive in Prince Albert this summer to found a convent for the education of young ladies. He asks assistance for the scheme. The church of England has four houses in the district of Lorne—two on the north branch and two on the south branch. Another is being built between the river and the railroad is to be built shortly in the town of Prince Albert.

Capt. Moore's new dwelling house in Prince Albert cost \$2,500, and Hon. L. Clarke's \$30,000. The Times allude to the Herald as "a small paper published at Battleford."

GENERAL NEWS.

Prince Gortschakoff, prime minister of Russia, is dead.

The Canadian estimates for the year amount to \$45,001,140.

The Turks and Russians are likely to come to blows in the province of Armenia, Asia Minor.

During 26 months there were 60 murders in Chicago. Only one of the murderers was hanged.

Ross has challenged Hanlan to row four or five miles, on or after the first of July, for \$1,000,000.

It is now rumored that Sir C. Tupper is to be Canadian commissioner in England, instead of Sir A. T. Galt.

Special provision is to be made during the present session of parliament for the punishment of persons guilty of wife beating.

The Boers of the Transvaal are fighting some of the native chiefs in their neighborhood, and the British are likely to take the part of the natives.

Thos. Edwards, of Kempsville, Ont., lay in a bed-ridden for three days during cold weather, and had both feet frozen. He has been made partially insane from pain.

A man living in Hamilton, Ont., named James Allen, his wife, and his son John, were recently suffocated by coal gas, by having turned the stop damper of the coal stove which was in their bedroom before going to bed.

A heavy storm occurred on the British and European coasts on the 9th of March last. Many vessels were damaged, and the Navane, a German emigrant ship, furnished with sixty-five passengers. Only sixteen were saved.

Two balloonists lately came to their death in Madrid. When the balloon was about 1,000 feet high one of them commenced a frigate performance. The rope broke and he fell to the ground. Immediately afterwards the balloon came down suddenly, killing the remaining aviator.

The Canadian estimates for the year ending June 30th, 1885, contain the following appropriations: Interest on the debt of the North-West: The salaries of those employed in the department of Indian affairs, \$224,915. The salaries of two clerks employed in the N.W.M.P. branch of the interior department, \$1,000. Travelling expenses of superintendents in the North-West territories \$4,500, against \$2,500 last year. Salaries of three superintendents of the North-West territories \$30,000. For collecting and compiling statistics, industrial and other statistics in Manitoba and the North-West territories, and also for collecting and compiling such statistics elsewhere (revote) \$25,000. Dominion lunatic asylum and lock-ups for the North-West \$10,000. New public buildings at Regina \$30,000. Qu'Appelle immigrant shed \$5,000. Immigrant station west of Qu'Appelle \$40,000. Improvement of Saskatchewan river \$10,000. Telegraph line from Prince Arthur's Landing, British Columbia \$2,000. Telegraph line from the South Branch crossing to Prince Albert \$7,000. The general estimate of the cost of the Indians in Manitoba and the North-West is as follows: annuities \$197,445, agricultural implements \$10,398, tools \$1,025, cattle \$4,375, seed grain \$5,500, ammunition and twine \$5,833, provisions for use at annuity payments \$89,730, supplies for the destitute \$26,220, clothing \$5,000, schools \$11,224, total \$386,224. Farm wages \$30,364, farm maintenance \$7,825, Sioux \$4,000, general expenses \$22,700, commissioner's house and office \$12,000, telegraph \$1,800, superior accommodation \$1,200, pay of force, including staff and extra pay to gardeners and artisans \$155,000, subsistence \$10,000, forage \$58,400, fuel and light \$11,500, clothing \$7,000, repairs, renewals, replacement of horses, arms, and ammunition \$87,000, medicine, medical stores, guides, teamsters, laborers and mail carriers \$10,000, contingencies \$1,000, total \$410,000. For the expenses of government roads, bridges, ferries, and aid to schools, N.W.M.P. for injuries received in the discharge of duty \$22,000. For erection of mounted police barracks \$80,000. For the collection of customs dues in the North-West \$20,000; there is nothing to show, however, when, where, or how it is to be collected. Maintenance and repair of telegraph lines in Manitoba and the North-West territories \$24,000, of which the working staff is to absorb \$15,200, leaving \$8,800 for repairs. Mail carriers in Manitoba, Keewatin and the North-West by railway costs \$80,000 and by ordinary mail bags, mail locks, etc., costs up to \$97,000. Dominion lands surveys \$600,000, Crown timber agents \$100,000, \$12,200. Salaries of two members and the clerk of the North-West council, omitted from the grant already mentioned \$3,800.

The manufacturers of agricultural implements, in Ontario, are pushing the government for an increase in the duty on imported machinery. Manitoba imported \$45,000 worth from the States last year, and in order to prevent this, instead of improving the quality of their machinery, they ask that the Manitoba people be compelled to pay them their price for their goods, however inferior.

On the night of March 10th an explosion of dynamite took place at the local government board office in the parliament buildings in London, England. Every part of Westminster—the abbey, the house of parliament, the public offices, the clubs and dwelling houses, were violently shaken by the explosion. About \$2,000 damage was done, and many people were thrown down and injured but none killed. The London papers ascribe the explosion to the Irish invincibles, and call for strong repressive measures. Parnell, being interviewed on the subject, denied all knowledge of, or connection with, the matter, both for himself and the land league.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, May 11th, 1885. Reported for the Bulletin by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday, May 10th.	69	27
Sunday.	72	29
Monday.	76	33
Tuesday.	78	34
Wednesday.	81	35
Thursday.	83	32
Friday.		
Barometer rising, 27.863.		

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 8, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

DR. MUNRO, late House Surgeon Winnipeg General Hospital. Office just door west of Bulletin office, Main st., Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAR, Solicitor of the High Court of Justice in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross Hotel, Edmonton.

JOHN B. McKILLIGAN, Land Broker, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner in B.R., etc. Office, 306 Main street, Winnipeg.

BLOCKER & HAMBLI, Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners in B.R., etc. Office in Manitoba and Ontario, Office in Villiers & Pearson's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

STUART D. MCKINIS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information furnished on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office in Massey Hall building, Main st., Edmonton, N.W.T.

WM. STIFF, Real Estate Agent, Accountant and Conveyancer. Property bought and sold on commission, accounts collected, and arranged for non-receivers, information furnished to intending settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Massey Hall building, Main st., Edmonton.

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GEORGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which will afford a superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room, Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

McNICHOL & CHAMBERLAYNE.

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Italy's old store, east of the fort.

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER BY LUKE KELLY.

MAIN STREET, EDMONTON.

Having secured the services of a first-class workman, I am prepared to fill orders for all kinds of fine and coarse work.

A perfect fit guaranteed.

Repairing promptly executed.

LUKE KELLY.

BROWN & CURRY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Desir to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and so we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTENT WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY.

NORRIS & CAREY,

Have just received a large and complete assortment of

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which will be sold at

PRICES LOWER THAN LAST FALL, NOT WITHSTANDING THE HIGH FREIGHT.

The stock on hand includes

SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF BOOTS AND SHOES

Of every variety and at bottom prices.—Men's duffle lined Overalls and Felt Boots. Ladies' and Children's Overalls.

A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES

Which are going off rapidly.

DRY GOODS & READY-MADE CLOTHING

All styles and prices.

25000 FIGURES THROUGHOUT.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert road